

COL. JOHNSON—THE ABOLITIONISTS.

We invite the attention of our readers to a Letter of the Vice President, on the subject of presenting abolition petitions to Congress. He takes a just view of our compact system, and admirably defines the compromises of the constitution—while he depicts in glowing colors, with the ardor of a patriot and the sagacity of a statesman, the fatal and deplorable consequences that must result from the success of abolition schemes. It is for such sentiments as these that himself and his compatriots are driven from power by Southern aid—sentiments, which under any political aspect, the Democratic party of this Union will undoubtedly maintain.

Letters from Washington to the Editor of the Register in this city, speak of a rumor that Edward Stanley is to be appointed Secretary of the Navy! In such case, who would perform the duties of office? Certainly this semi-idiotic swaggerer would not, whose chief claims to notoriety consist in abuse of his political opponents, through unblushing impertinence and vain presumption. His appointment to that high office would indeed be the consummation of national disgrace.

A COSTLY CAP.

The Crown of the Queen of England, which she wears on State occasions, cost half a million of dollars. It is composed of hoops of silver, enclosed by a cap of blue velvet. The hoops are studded with precious stones, which, with crosses, &c. cost the above sum—about as much as it did to build our State Capitol. It appears to us that man is but a little creature, when he can be thus governed and thus gulled.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

W. C. Rives was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Virginia, on the 18th inst.—In the House the votes were, for Rives's 67; John Y. Mason, 33; James McDowell, 23; Scattering, 2. In the Senate, Rives, 16; Mason, 13; Scattering 3—majority, 6.

It is said the Banks in the city of Philadelphia paid out, on the first day of resumption, \$950,000.

CONGRESS.

The permanent prospective pre-emption bill is still under debate in the Senate. Mr. Calhoun offered an amendment, which proposes to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie, on certain conditions. This was lost on the 19th inst. by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Norvell, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, and Young—18.
Nays—Messrs. Buchanan, Clay of Kentucky, Bayard, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Hubbard, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Tallmadge, White, and Wright—22.

Mr. Crittenden proposed to re-commit the bill, with instructions to report a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States. This was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, and White—17.
Nays—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Preston, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Wright, and Young—24.

Mr. Prentiss proposed the following as a substitute for the original bill:

"That every actual settler on any of the public lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, except such as are hereinafter reserved, being the head of a family, or over twenty-one years of age, who was in possession and a housekeeper, by personal residence thereon, at the time of the passing of this act, and for four months next preceding, shall be entitled to a pre-emption in the purchase of the land so settled upon, not exceeding one quarter-section, at the minimum price now established by law"—and decided in the negative—yeas 17, nays 25, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Ruggles, and Southard—17.
Nays—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, White, Wright, and Young—25.

Several Senators then called for the question on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading; when

Mr. Huntington rose and said he had several amendments to offer, which, if it was the wish of the Senate, he was prepared to submit and have a vote taken on them, and he would promise not to detain the Senate long by his remarks in favor of them.

Mr. Clay of Alabama said the friends of the bill were willing and anxious to take the vote to day. The subject had been before the Senate since the commencement of the session, and had been discussed to the almost entire exclusion of all other business. He thought further procrastination of the debate could lead to no useful results, and hoped the question would be disposed of this evening.

Several Senators coincided audibly in these remarks; but

Mr. Merrick moved an adjournment, which was carried, yeas 21, nays 19.

And the Senate adjourned.

The next important measure before the House, is the bill authorizing a further issue of Treasury Notes, which is not yet decided.

In the Senate, upon the permanent prospective pre-emption bill Mr. Clay of Alabama, made some remarks, of which the Globe says:

Mr. Clay adverted to many of the grounds assumed by Mr. Clay of Kentucky, and by others who had spoken in opposition to the bill, with much ability and spirit. Indeed, his scorching invective and merited rebuke of the illiberal allusions that had been made to the present Administration, by several who had spoken in the opposition, must have left its mark plainly and indelibly imprinted upon those against whom it was directed. He adverted briefly to the false position which the opponents of the bill had assumed. They pretended to be the friends of the poor men—of Western men—of log cabin men. Whig pagans—great assemblages—"Tippecanoe and Tyler too"—"Jim along Joe"—and the like, had been made to ransack the whole continent, from one end to the other, to bring the poor cabin boys, into the support of him who was soon to wear the robes of office here; and yet, the same men and party were now found arrayed, in solid phalanx, against the very measures which were designed to carry aid and relief to that very useful class of suffering individuals, whose actual home was in the log cabin of the far West.

Judge Haight, the Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate, died at Washington City on the morning of the 13th. He was a native of Vermont, and at one time was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of that State. He was a man of great worth and excellence of character.

Isaac E. Bates is elected Senator from Massachusetts, in the place of John Davis. The votes were in the Senate, Bates 30, Marcus Morton 2, Scattering 3; in the House, Bates, 250, Morton 114, Scattering 5.

The Legislature of Delaware have elected Thomas Clayton and Richard H. Bayard, both Federalists, to represent that State in the Senate of the United States.

The Committee on Elections in the Maine Legislature have reported that there is no choice by the people. If the Report is rejected, Kent will be declared to have been elected by the people; if the Report is accepted the election devolves on the Legislature, both branches of which are Federal—so Kent will be the Governor.

The House of Representatives of Indiana has refused to pass a Resolution recommending the repeal of the sub-treasury law, by a vote of 48 to 45.

The New Hampshire Patriot says the amount of Maple Sugar produced in that State, during the year 1839, was 1,165,070 pounds.

William G. Jones has been appointed Post master at Kinderhook, Warren county, in this State.

The Federal papers are copying an article from the Whig Banner, in which one Mr. Isaac Erwin makes a great outcry about being turned out of doors, in South Carolina, by a Democrat, on account of his political sentiments. The following from the Lincoln Republican very well defines Mr. Erwin's "position":

The last Banner has a communication, signed "Isaac Erwin," giving a most heart-rending account of the manner in which he was treated, in South Carolina, by a Mr. Bayard—how he was turned out of doors at a late hour of the night, simply because he was a Whig &c. Well, it was very rude, to be sure; but Mr. Erwin should be one of the last men in the community to complain of such treatment. For, if we are rightly informed, a stranger, not more than four months ago, was forced to leave his dwelling, "at a late hour of the night," on account of his intolerance in religion or politics, or both. We allude to a Mr. Putnam, of Rutherford County.—Mr. Erwin, no doubt, recollects him, and the circumstance of his leaving his "humble residence." If this be so, Mr. E. has only been paid back in his own coin, and therefore has but little right to complain.

Hiram Haines, esq. late Editor of the Virginia Star, died recently at Petersburg, of bilious pleurisy, aged 38. He possessed many amiable qualities, and had a high reputation as an able political editor. He has left a wife and six children, and an aged father, who were dependant on him for support.

The "whig" papers abuse the Post-Master General, on account of the irregularity with which the Mails are delivered. As the deficiency has arisen only from snow-storms and freshets, the Post-Master General should see to it, and covenanted for fair weather or moderate storms during his term—after which, and during all the time of Gen. Harrison's Administration, the weather will, of course, be very mild and exactly suited to the transportation of the mails, or any other business that Old Tip may have in hand.

The celebrated pipelayer, Glentworth, has been removed from his office of Tobacco Inspector, by the Governor of New York. It is said he was not removed on account of the frauds he committed, but because he permitted them to be known to the public.

M. M. Noah has been appointed Associate Judge of the City of New York; and Frederick Tallmadge Recorder, in place of Mr. Morris. Even the whig papers severely condemn these appointments. The Journal of Commerce considers the appointment of Mr. Tallmadge as "the most abominable thing of all," and speaks highly of the manner in which Mr. Morris filled the office. He was guilty of detecting crimes committed by personal friends of his Excellency Gov. Seward, and that was a sufficient cause of removal. Blatchford is the Governor's friend, and the father of his private Secretary; and Mr. Wetmore is one of his Excellency's aids. Is there any depth of corruption and infamy to which the State Administration of New York can descend, lower than the point to which the "whigs" have brought her?

LAW SCHOOL BOOKS.

We have before us a school book, published by W. E. Dean, No. 2 Ann Street, New York, comprising the most important parts of Kent's Commentaries, second edition, with Index and Glossary, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. From a hasty glance at this book, we are sure it is entitled to the high commendations it has received from some of the most learned jurists and school teachers in the Union. Kinne's Blackstone, a work on a similar plan, is also highly spoken of. It would be an excellent plan to introduce these books in all our southern schools, as containing principles of law with which every man should be acquainted, whatever may be his pursuits in life. These books are to be had at the Store of Turner & Hughes.

We insert the following extract from the New York New Era, to oblige Mr. Hoit, a gentleman who has been favorably known to us for more than thirty years, and in serving whom we should feel much pleasure:

REFORM.—An English paper remarks "if Hoit's Cure for Corns, will not cure your corns, you might as well cut off your toes in despair, for nothing will. G. E. Hoit has certainly begun at the right end, the human understanding, (for so the foot may be called)—he has commenced at the foundation, and we really rejoice at his great success."

For our part, we consider the inventor of the corn oil, as A. No. 1 among the benefactors of modern times. Give us a good understanding, your real sound trotters! But the afflicted may know more by calling at 14 Pine street, upon Mr. Hoit himself, who is incapable of practising a deception (even politically) to advance the interest of any man. Shoe dealers, generally, are his agents.

The article mentioned above is for sale at the Standard Office.

[FROM THE NEW YORK HERRALD.]
Important from the East—Coming of the True Messiah—The Remnant in Israel—The Destiny of the Jewish People.

By the last steamer from Europe, we have received letters and papers, developing the result of the celebrated mission to the East, undertaken by Sir Moses Montefiore, a distinguished Hebrew of England, together with an account of his interview with the Sultan of Turkey, and the proclamation of that Sovereign in favor of the Hebrews, throughout the whole extent of his Empire. We give them as a curious history of certain events in the present age.

It was in the fourth century before the birth of Christ that the first Proclamation in favor of the Jews was issued from Susan, by Cyrus, the King of Persia, directing the children of the captivity to return to Judah, and to rebuild the House of the Lord at Jerusalem. From that period up to the present, we do not believe that a more important event has taken place affecting the destiny of the ancient people of God. Sultan Abde Medjid has issued his proclamation, not for building up a house with hands to the glory of the God of Israel—but to construct a house of faith and justice—to establish a habitation of human rights—a building that cannot be broken down by the prejudices of the unbeliever or the Gentile.

It would seem that the predictions of the sublimest of all the ancient prophets, Isaiah, were at length coming to pass. See Isaiah, *passim*.

It is estimated that the members of the Jewish people throughout the world amount to 3,000,000, of which one half are in Asia. In the present state of the world, both Christian and Mahometan, all the scattered portions can communicate with each other, and act as one people to whom the literature and religion of their ancestors have been committed for safe keeping till the end of all things. The Firman of the Turkish Sultan, covering the land of their birth, and coupled with the possession of Acre by the English, and the recent termination of the war in Syria, would seem to indicate that the Hebrews are to play an important part in the future history of the world. Their Messiah is coming—their ancient temple is building—but not as they imagined or thought. Civilization, intelligence, the press, morals, all moral and physical improvements are giving the Jews a new and elevated position in the world. Their Messiah is truly coming in the shape of light and knowledge—not as a conqueror or temporal monarch. Their temple is rebuilding, not with stones from the mountain; but in the shape of a new species of national existence that acts as one people, though spread over all the world.

With these remarks the following may be read by Christians as the fulfilment, in part of the wonderful prediction of Isaiah and the prophets.

The following is an extract of a letter from Sir Moses Montefiore to a gentleman in this city:

AT SEA, ON BOARD THE MINOS, }
13 Nov. 1840. }

"The papers have conveyed to me the intelligence of the generous feeling which animated the Jews of your city, and I presume their sentiments have become equally known to our committee at home. I rejoice at this demonstration, because it proves the unity of our people and the strong bond of sympathy which bind them together scattered and distant as they may be from each other.

I informed you of the result of my labors in Egypt and that in the honorable release of our brethren from confinement at Damascus, truth and justice prevailed over tyranny and prejudice. After I left Alexandria, I sailed for Constantinople, to thank the Sultan for the justice he had done in the Rhodes affair, and to ask for a firman, declaring the innocence of our brethren. Behold it on the other side of this sheet. It not only repudiates the calumnies uttered against our most holy faith, and asserts the innocence of our brethren, but it grants to them a full participation in the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Turks, under the Hatti Sherif of the late Sultan.

The firman may be looked upon as the great charter of the liberties of our brethren in the East, for by it they are secured in their lives, property and persons. Henceforth no man can do them wrong, without being responsible to the law. My time has been fully occupied in receiving deputations from all parts of the empire, which have come, either to express their sympathy of the objects of my mission, or to solicit advice or pecuniary assistance, so that I look forward to the hours of quarantine as the period which I shall enjoy some short repose from my anxieties and labors. I bless God, that he has hitherto preserved myself, my companions, and last, but not least, Lady Montefiore, in good health. She has partaken, without a murmur, of all my privations and fatigues; she has cheered me on in the path of duty, and by her wise counsel and perseverance, she has strengthened me in hope and action when all seemed dark and gloomy.

M. M.
The following is a translation of the Firman granted by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan Abde Ool Medjid to the Israelites in his empire, at the request of Sir Moses Montefiore, F. R. S., and delivered to him at Constantinople, by his Excellency Reschid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ottoman Porte, 11th Hesvan 5,601, 13th Ramazan, 1,256—corresponding to the 7th November, 1840.

A Firman addressed to the Chief Judge at Constantinople, at the head of which his Imperial Majesty the sultan, has written, with his own hand, the following words:

"Let that be executed which is prescribed in the Firman."

An ancient prejudice prevailed against the Jews. The ignorant believed that the Jews were accustomed to sacrifice a human being, to make use of his blood at their feast of the Passover.

In consequence of this opinion, the Jews of Damascus and Rhodes (who are the subjects of our empire) have been persecuted by other nations. The calumnies which have been uttered against the Jews, and the vexations to which they have been subjected, have at last reached our Imperial Throne.

But a short time has elapsed since some Jews, dwelling in the Isle of Rhodes, have been brought from thence to Constantinople, where they have been tried and judged according to the new regulations, and their innocence of the accusations made against them fully proved. That, therefore, which justice and equity required has been done in their behalf.

Besides which, the religious books of the Hebrews have been examined by learned men, well versed in their theological literature, the result of which examination is, that it is found that the Jews are strongly prohibited not only from using human blood, but even that of animals. It therefore follows, that the charges made against them, and their religion, are nothing but pure calumnies.

For this reason, and the love we bear to our subjects, we cannot permit the Jewish nation,

(whose innocence of the crime alleged against them is evident) to be vexed and tormented upon accusations which have not the least foundation in truth, but that in conformity to the Hatti Sherif, which has been proclaimed at Gulhan, the Jewish nation shall possess the same advantages, and enjoy the same privileges, as are granted to the numerous other nations who submit to our authority.

The Jewish nation shall be protected and defended.

To accomplish this object, we have given the most positive orders, that the Jewish nation, dwelling in all parts of our empire, shall be perfectly protected, as well as all other subjects of the Sublime Porte, and that no person shall molest them in any manner whatever—except from a just cause—neither in the free exercise of their religion, nor in that which concerns their safety and tranquility. In consequence, the present Firman which is ornamented at the head with our "Hoomaion" (sign manual), and emanated from our superior Chancellerie, has been delivered to the Israelitish nation.

Thus you, the above mentioned judge, when you know the contents of this Firman, will endeavor to act with great care in the manner therein prescribed. And, in order that nothing may be done in opposition to this Firman at any time hereafter, you will register it in the Archives of the Tribunal; you will afterwards deliver it to the Israelitish nation, and you will take great care to execute our orders and this our sovereign will.

Given at Constantinople, the 12th Ramazan 1,256 (6th November, 1840.)

[From the Smyrna Oriental Observer, Nov. 9.]

INTERVIEW WITH THE SULTAN.

On the evening of the 28th October, Sir Moses Montefiore was admitted to an audience of the Sultan, in order to present an address expressive of gratitude, for the justice His Majesty had shown the Jews in the affair at Rhodes. Sir Moses was accompanied by George Samuel, Esq. David Williams Wire, Esq. of the city of London, and Dr. L. Loewe, attended by Mr. Pisani, first dragoman of the British Embassy. They were preceded by torches, and escorted to the palace by several cavasses on horseback, and a military guard of honor. On reaching the Palace, they were received by His Excellency Reschid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs and His Excellency Riza Pacha, Governor of the Imperial establishment. Coffee and pipes were served, and after a short pause, the visitors were conducted to the hall of State, Sir Moses having been presented to the Sultan, who was seated on a Divan, read the following address:

May it please your Imperial Majesty,

In the name of my brethren who have deputed me, I come to lay at the foot of your Imperial Throne the grateful homage of their respect.

England, my country, and other enlightened nations of the suffering and persecuted Jews at Damascus and at Rhodes, and they hastened to offer to the sufferers their sympathy and affection; but the Lord God who ruleth over all prevented the necessity of their aid at Rhodes, and inspired your Imperial Majesty with wisdom, justice and the love of truth. Under your righteous direction the oppressor was laid low, the designs of the wicked made known, and the innocent delivered. I therefore crave permission to offer to your Imperial Majesty the profound gratitude of the hearts of our people, and to utter our prayers that the merciful God may bless your Imperial Majesty with length of days, with wisdom, and honor, and riches, and so direct all your actions that your name may be inscribed in golden characters for ever, and the memory of your deeds smell as sweet as a garden of roses.

In ancient times the Lord God brought our people out of Egypt, & for ages they dwell in the land of Palestine; to them were committed the lively oracles of God, and though now dispersed amongst the nations of the earth, they are numbered with the most peaceful and loyal subjects, and by industry they have augmented the riches and prosperity of the countries in which they live.

They look with love and veneration upon that land where their forefathers dwelt; they pray that all who live therein may enjoy the shadow of your sublime protection, and in peace be permitted to worship the God of their Fathers. Their prayers ascend to him, whose wisdom is absolute, whose decrees are fixed, and immutable, whom none can withstand; that he will make your enemies bite the dust; that they may vanish as the morning dew, and flee away as chaff before the wind; that your Throne may endure for ever; and that all who live under your sceptre may have peace; sitting under their own vines and under their own fig trees, none daring or wishing to make them afraid.

This was repeated in Turkish by Mr. Pisani, and the reply of the Sultan was to the following effect:

"The communication made, and the sentiments expressed by the Deputation have given me great pleasure. I was greatly affected by the occurrences at Damascus; but endeavored to offer some satisfaction to the Israelite nation, by giving orders that justice should be done at Rhodes. The Jewish community will ever enjoy under me, the same advantages, as are accorded to all the other subjects of my empire.

"I grant the Firman the Deputation have asked for; and truly appreciate, gentleman the philanthropic views that have brought you to this capital."

The Sultan then desired Sir Moses to draw nearer, on doing which, he was again presented to His Imperial Majesty by Teschid Pacha. Sir Moses was then requested by the Sultan to present by name the gentlemen who accompanied him. Sir Moses complied, and in bringing forward Dr. Loewe took the opportunity of stating that it was this incomparable linguist, who, two years ago, translated for Sultan Mahmoud the hieroglyphics on the beautiful Egyptian obelisk, that had for so many ages been standing in the hippodrome, without any one being able to decipher correctly the inscription.

His Imperial Majesty remembered the circumstances clearly, and expressed his admiration of the Doctor's profound learning.

The demeanor of the young Sovereign throughout the scene, was at once gracious and dignified. Whilst it lasted a band placed in the garden executed in admirable style, several fine pieces of music.

Sir Moses and his friends had reason to feel pleased and flattered at the kind and distinguished reception they had met with.

They withdrew from the hall of state, to the apartments of Riza Pacha, where were served sherbet and other refreshments, after partaking of which Sir Moses and his companions took leave and quitted the palace. A guard of honor drawn up in the outer court presented arms, the band struck up, and the party were dismissed with the same consideration that had been shown them during the whole course of their visit. Nor were the public indifferent to the matter; the visit of Sir Moses to the palace being known, crowds of persons assembled, as well to witness his departure, as to greet his return.

HUNT-ED DOWN.

We learn, from one of our exchange papers, that our old acquaintance, the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, formerly of Charlotte county, in this State, is recently run down a Company of strolling Players in the western part of New York.

It appears that this eloquent and popular advocate of the Temperance cause, was delivering a course of lectures in the town of Ithaca, which place was at the same time the theatre of operations of a Company of travelling Comedians. The addresses of Mr. Hunt proving a source of superior attraction deprived the Theatre of an audience, such that the Manager waited on him and desired to know how long he intended to remain in the place, and which end of the road he would take on his departure.—Danville Reporter.

GLORIOUS ACT.—The Baltimore Clipper states that a merchant of high standing, who has had several vessels built at Fell's Point, has collected the bill of the Franklin Bank (which recently failed in this city) from the workmen, which they had on hand when the Bank closed its doors, and exchanged them for good bills, at par, thus shielding the hardworking mechanic from loss and inconvenience.

The last session of our Whig Legislature has presented a scene of amusing interest from first to last. What with the scrambling, scuffling, and quarrelling of the spoils-baiters for the vacant offices, and the "family jars" about the Nag's Head interest, the Boncombe road, and—other things, it will be long remembered by the good people of the Metropolis as a peculiar era of "reform" and "more that it be henceforth designated and known from all others, past and to come, as the hard cider session.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN—A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—The day before yesterday, we happened to be passing in front of the United States Hotel when we observed a large crowd attracted by an omnibus laden with passengers, which the horses seemed to urge on, coaxing &c. but all in vain, when our townsman, John G. Montgomery, Esq., suggested the plan of tying a string tightly round the horse's ear close to the head—the driver apprehending that Mr. M. was disposed to quiz him, refused to make the trial, but upon Mr. M.'s tying the twine around the horse's ear—having requested the driver to resume his seat and to give his horse a loose rein, without applying the whip—it operated like a charm, to the infinite amusement and gratification of the bystanders. Mr. M. stated to the crowd, that he had tried the experiment more than a hundred times, and had never known it to fail but once.

MARRIED.

In Chatham county, on the 29th ult. Mr. Abner B. Marsh, to Miss Lydia G., daughter of Josiah Chiek, esq.
In Franklin county, on the 19th inst. Mr. James Gupton to Burchet, daughter of Warren Gupton, esq.
At Stony Hill Nash county, on the 7th inst. Mr. William Edwards to Sarah Ann, daughter of Nicholas Dickson, esq.

DIED.

In this City, recently in the thirty-third year of his age, of a Pulmonary affection, Mr. Robert L. Cays, Cabinet Furniture maker. The deceased came to this place from Norfolk about 18 months since, and by his exemplary deportment, had made many friends. He has left a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

In Tarborough N. C. on the night of the 7th of January 1841, Camillus L. Foreman, son of A. S. Foreman, deceased—aged 21 months. Scidom has the melancholy duty of paying a last tribute to departed affection, been felt with keener anguish than on the present occasion.

In the death of this interesting little boy, the last link which bound the living with the dead has been broken, and the disconsolate mother and a large circle of friends have sustained a loss which will be deeply felt and which time alone can relieve. On him were centered the united hopes and affections of numerous relations, who looked forward to the period of his manhood, with sentiments of honest exultations and pride, and had it pleased an all-wise and inscrutable Providence, to have spared him, their highest wishes had been gratified. But it was otherwise decreed, and it should be a source of consolation to this afflicted family, to know that his immortal spirit has winged its everlasting flight from this world of wretchedness and woe and now calmly reposes on the bosom of him, who has enjoined upon our suffering little children to comfort me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven"—Farwell beloved boy! Farewell. The Prayers of an affectionate mother, daily ascending a throne of mercy, for his restoration, could not stay the "shaft" of the "Insatiable Archer" nor delay his spirit in a world of woe, but like the dew-drop too pure for earth, it has exhaled to Heaven to repose on the bosom of God.

Aye turn and weep! 'Tis manliness, 'To be heart-broken here.
For the grave of earth's best nobleness Is nurtured by the tear—(Willis.)

NOTICE.—The Board of Trustees for Wake Forest College, authorized their Executive Committee to sell, either publicly or privately, a part of the land and houses connected with the College. Also, the lots laid off into town by their direction, suitable to build on. All persons wishing to secure a healthy place of residence, convenient to educate their children, would do well to examine into the advantages, now offered them. The Committee will attend at the College on Friday, the 12th day of February next, to show the lots, land and houses, and to receive propositions for purchase. Any person wishing to examine the premises at an earlier day may call upon the Rev. Saml. Wait, living at the College, who will take pleasure in showing it to him.

Valuable Property For Sale.

Under the expectation of removing from this city, I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOT on Hillsboro' street. The terms will be one half cash, and 6, 12, and 18 months for the remainder, all bonds bearing interest from date, with approval security.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1840.

T. LORING.

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GARDEN SEED.—We are now receiving from one of the best and most popular Seedmen in New York, our annual supply of fresh Garden Seed. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. Jan. 27, 1841. 326-f.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

\$35,295 Dols. 40 of 1,500 dollars

VIRGINIA WELLSBURG LOTTERY.

Class B, for 1841. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday 13th February, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

\$35,295 \$10,000—\$5,000—\$4,000—\$3,000—\$2,000—\$1,000—500—250—125—62 1/2—31 1/4—15 3/4—7 3/4—3 3/4—1 3/4—7/8—3/4—1/2—1/4—1/8—1/16—1/32—1/64—1/128—1/256—1/512—1/1024—1/2048—1/4096—1/8192—1/16384—1/32768—1/65536—1/131072—1/262144—1/524288—1/1048576—1/2097152—1/4194304—1/8388608—1/16777216—1/33554